

OVERMAN BILL IS DENOUNCED

Senator Watson Attacks Provisions Giving President Wide Powers.

'UPHOLDS RAILROAD BILL

Particularly Opposes Continuing "War Powers" for Year After Peace Is Made.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Consideration of the administration's bill to give President Wilson blanket authority to reorganize the executive branches of the government was begun today by a subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee headed by Senator Overman, sponsor for the measure.

Some amendments to the bill, to allow opposition which already had been voiced in the senate, are looked for, but approval of the main features of the measure, designed to give the president the wide authority he desires, is confidently predicted by Senator Overman.

Tennesseeans Prepare. Renewal of the senate controversy over war efficiency is not expected for several days, but Tennesseeans, McKellar and Shields, of Tennessee, are preparing addresses respectively for and against the senate military committee's bill to establish a war cabinet and a munitions directorate. The military committee, which again is deadlocked in a tie at present, may decide to vote on war cabinet legislation this week.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Provisions of the Overman bill giving President Wilson wide powers to reorganize the war branches of the government were denounced as "unconstitutional" and "autocratic" by Senator Watson today in the course of a speech in support of the senate draft of the administration's railroad bill.

"The Overman bill," declared Senator Watson, "confers upon the president unheard of powers, many of which to my mind are entirely unjustifiable; but the most reprehensible feature of that measure, in my judgment, is the one that provides that this autocratic authority shall continue for one year after the termination of the war. Why seek in that measure, as in the railroad bill, to perpetuate power asked to prosecute the war into the days when there shall be no war? These are war powers. They have no place in our peace establishments and every patriot should stand out against these efforts to take advantage of the extreme necessities of war to seize unlimited authority to be used for some

RID STOMACH OF GASES, SOURNESS AND INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapiesin" Relieves Stomach Distress in Five Minutes.

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it with drastic drugs.

Pape's Diapiesin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain, unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its quick relief in indigestion, dyspepsia and gastritis when caused by acidity has made it famous the world over.

Keep this wonderful stomach sweetener in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty-cent case from any drug store and then if any one should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eructations of acid and undigested food; remember, as soon as Pape's Diapiesin comes in contact with the stomach it helps to neutralize the excessive acidity, then all the stomach distress caused by it disappears. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming such stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.—(Adv.)

IF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER BOTHER

Take Salts to flush Kidneys and neutralize irritating acids.

Kidney and bladder weakness result from uric acid, says a noted authority. The kidneys filter this acid from the blood and pass it on to the bladder, where it often remains to irritate and inflame, causing a burning, scalding sensation, or setting up an irritation at the neck of the bladder, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night. The sufferer is in constant dread, the water passes sometimes with a scalding sensation and is very profuse; again, there is difficulty in voiding it.

Bladder weakness, most folks call it, because they can't control urination. While it is extremely annoying and sometimes very painful, this is really one of the most simple ailments to overcome. Get about four ounces of Jad Salts from your pharmacist and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast, continue this for two or three days. This will neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation to the bladder and urinary organs, which then act normally again.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless, and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is used by thousands of folks who are subject to urinary disorders caused by uric acid irritation. Jad Salts is splendid for kidneys and causes no bad effects whatever.

Here you have a pleasant, effervescent lithia-water drink, which quickly relieves bladder trouble.—(Adv.)

SOLDIERS WEAVE PRETTY PILLOW TOPS

Recruits of the medical corps at Camp Greenleaf while away the rainy days making sofa pillow tops. These are an open network of sanall stretched on a frame and woven with a little wooden bobbin. The entire pillow is usually about twenty inches square with a four-inch fringe.

The usual colors are red, white and blue, but occasionally they venture into whites and greens and other bi-chromatic schemes.

There are twenty such weavers in one company of the hospital units. The completed covers are things of delicacy and beauty, although the weavers are browned by the weather and calloused from work.

purpose in the days of peace.

Approves Railroad Provision. "I am willing to confer upon the president," the Indiana senator continued, "all the powers necessary to win this war; I have voted for several measures, the necessity of which I doubted, because he stated that the authority sought was essential to the successful prosecution of the conflict; but I am not convinced that in order to win this war it is necessary to confer upon the president these tremendous powers for a period of peace long after the conflict shall have ceased."

Senator Watson approved the provision in the railroad bill limiting government control over the railroads to eighteen months after the war, but opposed the administration's original proposal to leave this period indefinite.

Power of Initiative Given. Adoption of the standard of compensation provided in the bill was also urged by Senator Watson. He declared that "under existing circumstances to deal generously with the roads than to have eighteen billions of properties plunged into litigation."

"It may be necessary," he added, "to carry out this vast project for the president to raise the rates and he should be given power to assume the initiative in this undertaking. It follows that their control and operation should be placed in the hands of the executive department of the government, in order properly to finance the operations of all the railroads."

ONLY WAR ON CENTRAL POWERS WILL SATISFY

Polish State Aroused Over Germans' Act in Giving Provision to Ukraine.

London, Feb. 18.—"Nothing less than a declaration of war upon Germany and Austria," the nations which released Poland "from the yoke of czarism," is the way the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger characterizes a recently published publication by the Polish government council which, like the Polish ministry, was recently reported to have resigned, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. The publication, which called out this comment declared that the central powers, after having guaranteed the independence of Poland and promised the Polish state their friendship, help and co-operation, nevertheless refused to represent the Polish state at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference and, bought peace with the Ukraine by handing over a province completely Polish without consulting Poland's representatives. The summary of the proclamation thus given was telegraphed the Lokal Anzeiger from Warsaw.

HOPE FOR UPHEAVAL IN GERMANY VAIN

Majority Socialists Declared to Have No Sympathy for Bolshevik Patterns.

Stockholm, Feb. 18.—The German majority socialists are dissociated from any action or sympathy with the bolsheviks in an article in the socialist organ Vorwaerts, of Berlin, by Otto Braun. He charges that the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk did not intend to utilize the truce to arrange peace, but rather to extend the revolution to the territory of the central powers.

"The hope of the bolsheviks for a speedy revolution in Germany is an insane delusion," Herr Braun continues. "They apply Russian patterns to German conditions, which are about a century more advanced in economic, political and cultural matters. There is no soil in Germany in which the revolutionary methods of the bolsheviks can thrive."

"German socialists," says Herr Braun, "sharply condemn the methods of the bolsheviks. We must draw a broad line between ourselves and the bolsheviks," he adds.

The article is the more significant in view of the fact that previously the Vorwaerts has shown a disposition to acquiesce with the bolsheviks. Its Stockholm dispatches for a long time have been colored in favor of the Russian radicals.

MORE NEGROES TRIED ON MUTINY CHARGES

Third Court-Martial as Result of Houston Riot Takes Up Cases of Forty Soldiers.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 18.—Forty enlisted men of the Twenty-fourth infantry (negro) went to trial before a court-martial here today on charges of murder and mutiny. It is the third court-martial as a result of the crimes committed at Houston Aug. 23 last, when twenty persons were shot to death and others were injured in a riot of the Third battalion of the regiment.

At the first court-martial sixty-three defendants were tried. Thirteen were found guilty and hanged and all but five of the others were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment, many of them for life terms. At the second trial fifteen were tried and all convicted. Five were sentenced to be hanged and are now awaiting action by the president, who is reviewing the cases. The other ten were sentenced to prison.

There are four charges against each of the defendants now on trial: Mutiny, murder, assault to murder, and willfully disobeying orders.

COLDS
Head or chest—are best treated "externally."
VICKS VAPORUB

LABOR CHIEF REBUKED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Executive Takes Hand in Eastern Shipyard Strike—Hutcheson Aiding Enemy, He Declares—Reproof Has Whole-Hearted Support American Union Leaders.

Washington, Feb. 17.—President Wilson took a hand last night in the eastern shipyard labor strikes and issued a sharp rebuke to William L. Hutcheson, president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who, after refusing to send striking ship carpenters back to work pending action by the shipbuilding labor adjustment board, had asked for a personal conference to lay the situation before the president. In effect the president declared that if Hutcheson did not want to give aid and comfort to the enemy he would send the men to work and leave a settlement of differences to the adjustment board, and declined to see him until he had done so. The president sent this telegram to the union chief.

Telegram Follows. William L. Hutcheson, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, New York:

"I have received your telegram yesterday, and am very glad to note the expression of your attitude as a patriotic citizen to assist in carrying on the work by which we are trying to save America and men everywhere who work and are free. Taking advantage of that assurance, I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the fact that the strike of the carpenters in the shipyards is in marked and painful contrast to the attitude of labor in other trades and places. Shipyards are necessary for the winning of this war. No one can strike a deadlier blow at the safety of the nation and of its forces on the other side than by interfering with or obstructing the shipbuilding program.

All the other unions engaged in this indispensable work have agreed to abide by the decisions of the shipbuilding wage adjustment board. That board has dealt fairly and liberally with all who have resorted to it. I must say to you very frankly that it is your duty to leave to it the solution of your present difficulty with your employers, and to advise the men whom you represent to return at once to work pending the decision. No body of men have the moral right in the present circumstances of the nation to strike until every method of adjustment has been tried to the limit. If you do not accept upon this principle you are undoubtedly giving aid and comfort to the enemy whatever may be your own conscious purpose. I do not see that anything will be gained by my seeing you personally until you have acted upon that principle. It is the duty of the government to see that the best interests of labor are maintained, as it is also its duty to see that there is no lawless and conscience-

less profiteering, and that duty the government has accepted and will perform. Will you co-operate or will you obstruct?"

WOODROW WILSON. The fact that other union heads are anxious to support Hutcheson's position and that they fear his attitude may put labor generally in a false light, encouraged shipping board officials to believe that the carpenters who are out in the New York district and at Baltimore will return to work even if Hutcheson does not direct them to do so. Carpenters' locals in other districts already are dealing direct with the adjustment board, and those at Baltimore have been given the privilege of accepting the new Delaware river wage award announced last night, which grants a substantial increase in wages.

All other trades in the New York district except the carpenters have agreed to leave a settlement of their claims to the adjustment board and their demands will be taken up within the next week. Members of the board are hopeful that the carpenters will return to work in view of the wage increase given in the Delaware district, on which a New York award will be based.

Labor Union Heads Approve. In replying Hutcheson for declining arbitration of differences with shipyard managements, President Wilson, it was declared tonight, has the wholehearted support of a majority of the heads of American labor unions. Union heads, it is declared on authority, are as eager as are government officials to arrive at some arrangement whereby differences may be adjusted before strikes take place.

Secretary of Labor Wilson's appointment today of a committee representing capital and labor to come to an agreement respecting their relations during the war was seen as one of the most important moves made by the government during the war to deal with the labor union problem. Government officials and labor union leaders who have studied the situation are convinced that a broad national labor policy must be outlined and put into force before labor unrest can be stilled.

If a full agreement is arrived at as to many of the problems now confronting the government in connection with labor and production, union officials declare that the weight of organs and the influence of the head of the carpenters' brotherhood. The unions, they say, would outlaw a labor official who made trouble by reason of his control over a single group of workers. Hutcheson is one of the five labor representatives named for the joint conference. His name appearing on the list is without significance as the appointments were made before the strike controversy began.

Sorting company was a brother of a man on Eisenman's committee.

FIXING PRICES OF PRINT PAPER

Hearings Resumed—Expert Witnesses Called Before Federal Trade Commission.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Under conditions less favorable than in the United States, New Foundland manufacturers are able to produce news print paper at a cost of from \$13 to \$14 a ton. Wm. Scott, manager of Lord Northcliffe's New Foundland mills, said today to the federal trade commission at its price-fixing inquiry. These figures, ranging from \$10 to \$15 per ton below the production costs claimed by American manufacturers.

Mr. Scott was called to Washington to testify at the express desire of the commission, which wished to compare New Foundland and American production costs.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Expert witnesses were called by the federal trade commission today when hearings to fix a price for print paper were resumed. Paper manufacturers at previous hearings said they would not be able to give investment costs and production figures for February until March 15. Commissioner Colver in charge of the investigation, decided to call expert witnesses to give information along these lines.

Walter Scott, manager of Lord Northcliffe's mills in New Foundland, and Thomas Hardy, a paper mill engineer, were among the witnesses called.

BILL FOR ADDITIONAL FEDERAL JUDGE APPROVED

Washington, Feb. 18.—Senator Overman's bill for appointment of an additional federal judge in the western district of North Carolina today was ordered reported by the senate judiciary committee.

FRENCH OFFICERS GUILTY NEGLIGENCE

Indiscretion Causes Military Attaches at Madrid to Be Recalled.

Paris, Feb. 18.—A decree has been promulgated relieving Gen. Denivires, French military attaché at Madrid, of his post and sending his assistant, Lieut. Paul de Levis-Mirepoix, back to his regiment. The ministry of war in a note declares there is no question of espionage or treason in connection with this move, the patriotism of the two officers being above reproach. According to this morning's newspapers, the officers are charged with indiscretion and gross negligence and are now awaiting court-martial. The case, these accounts state, has its origin in the finding by a Parisian actress of a portfolio in a taxicab, the

HAIR COMING OUT?

Dandruff causes a feverish irritation of the scalp, the hair roots shrink, loosen and then the hair comes out fast. To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a small bottle of Danderine at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it into the scalp. After several applications the hair stops coming out and you can't find any dandruff.—(Adv.)

FRENCH SENATOR AND PUBLISHER ARRESTED

Paris, Feb. 18.—Charles Humbert, senator from the Meuse, and proprietor of the Journal, was arrested this morning.

Senator Humbert was one of the principal figures in the case of Bolo Pasha, recently convicted of treason and sentenced to death, through the fact that it was his newspaper, Le Journal, in which an interest was bought with the money Bolo received from the United States. When the facts regarding the German source of the money involved in the transaction were questioned last fall, Senator Humbert canceled the contract and returned the money. It had not been charged that the policy of Le Journal was affected in a way injurious to France. Senator Humbert has repeatedly affirmed his patriotism. In announcing in December last that he was leaving the control of Le Journal to its original proprietor, Henri Letailleur, Senator Humbert declared:

"If I have been deceived twice, it has been under conditions which would have deceived the most vigilant patriotism."

Shortly afterward the senator voted to suspend his immunity. He was a witness in the Bolo trial, and, becoming irritated at questions asked by the prosecutor, he shouted: "Have me arrested; place me in the dock and make a frontal attack upon me. Do not treat me as an accused."

Senator Humbert was formerly vice-president of the senate committee on army affairs.

portfolio containing diplomatic documents of a confidential character. The actress took the documents to the ministry of war. Premier Clemenceau, it is stated, declared an example must be made of the officers at fault, no matter what their rank, and ordered their prosecution.

TO HOLD EXAMINATION FOR MINE FOREMEN

R. A. Shiffert, chief of mine inspectors of the state of Tennessee, states that the board of mine foremen examiners for the state of Tennessee will hold an examination at Harrison, Feb. 25, 26 and 27.

ADJUTANT EDWARDS NOW CONVALESCING

Capt. B. B. Edwards, of the adjutant's office in Camp McLean, reported for duty Monday morning after a two weeks' siege with bronchial pneumonia.

OLD SOLDIER TALKS TO THE BOYS AT "Y" 22 SUNDAY

Maj. J. H. Sutherland addressed the soldiers of "Y" 22 Sunday. The major has seen Philippine and Mexican service, and his viewpoint was sympathetic to the soldiers.

REV. W. C. ROBERTSON ACTING CHAPLAIN

Dr. W. C. Robertson, rector of Christ church, of Chattanooga, is acting chaplain for the Eleventh cavalry for a few days during the absence of the regular chaplain.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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